

notice that he should introduce his land bill. The Senate went into executive session with closed doors after a brief session. It is understood that Mr. Taney has been nominated to supply the place of Chief Justice Marshall upon the Bench. Kendall's nomination has not yet been acted upon. If the Senate are true to themselves and to their past professions, they will reject it most unhesitatingly.

From the Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, Washington, Dec. 29, 1835.

We had a very interesting scene in the Senate to-day. Mr. Clay came into the chamber about half an hour before the commencement of business, in deep mourning, and evidently under the influence of deep affliction. Every Senator present came up in turn, and tendered to him that most eloquent condolence which is expressed by a squeeze of the hand, and a low and simple enquiry as to the condition of his health, and every Senator as he came into the room, with two or three exceptions, tendered to him the same respectful and sympathetic greeting. Ever and anon, an unbidden and rebellious tear glistened in his eye, and he would wipe it away with his hand. After some of the morning business had been disposed of, he rose to introduce his land bill, according to the notice which Mr. Crittenden gave yesterday. The galleries were crowded, and every eye looked down upon him; and the eye of every Senator also rested upon him. There was a deep stillness over all the chamber; not a rustle of a paper was to be heard—no cough—not a breath. He commenced in a tone which betrayed the inward struggle for an instant, and then recovered his firm and temperate harmony. "I have come," said he, "into the Senate chamber this morning, worn down by affliction, the severest I have experienced from the hand of Heaven, which, however it may be my duty, it is hardly in the power of my philosophy, to support." He wiped away the obtrusive tear, and proceeded in a strain of chastened but impressive eloquence, to expound the principles of his bill, the condition of the revenue from the public lands, the evils which he believed to have resulted from the rejection of the bill of 1833 by the President, the benefits which would have resulted to the States, and to the cause of internal improvement, of education and colonization, from its passage—the history of his connection with the subject—concluding with a pathetic reference to his personal history, left an early orphan, deprived of the care and caresses of a father, with a widowed mother, surrounded by a numerous off-spring, without fortune, friends, patronage, or even the advantages of a regular education, and then spoke of the kindness with which his countrymen had assigned to him honors and distinctions which entitled them to his fervent gratitude. He even looked to approaching retirement, and said he should carry with him there the consciousness of having sought to justify the partiality and favor which had been shown to him, by the zealous, faithful, and consistent manner in which he had discharged his public duties. When he resumed his seat, his eyes were again suffused, and I think there were a thousand moist eyes within the precincts of the Senate chamber.

Mr. Calhoun's motion to instruct the committee on manufactures to report a bill based on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to reduce or repeal all such duties as can be reduced or repealed without injury to the manufacturing interest, is another topic of some public importance. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts was a little startled at the peremptory character of the instruction, and wished to be satisfied that there was no design to interfere with the compromise bill of 1833, before he gave his vote on the subject.

Mr. Calhoun stated repeatedly that he should not be willing to touch to injure any manufacturer's interest, and placed his measures on the ground of the necessity of preventing the accumulation of revenue in the hands of the Executive, carrying with it, as it did accumulation of power, against which it might be hereafter be found vain to contend. I should not be surprised if some debate should arise out of this motion to-morrow, especially if the manufacturers should take alarm at the movement.

Mr. Taney was nominated yesterday as I informed you, but I omitted to say that P. Barbour, was nominated at the same time, as associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

#### THE FRENCH QUESTION.

The letter which we give below we find in the New York Commercial, where it is stated to be from a high source in the French capital. It is of the latest date, and the writer has the means of obtaining the most authentic information. "This may be regarded as the most important communication by the recent arrival."

"We have communicated to you from time to time the different versions current, as to what had passed on the subject of the treaty, and we may now add, that it has been stated to us, M. de Broglie had declared to Mr. Barton, that he was ready to pay the money instantly, provided the latter would write a few lines to the effect, that the American government had not intended to menace or insult France, which was declined. In the midst of these various accounts, more than one of them perhaps partially true, there is one thing which appears to us tolerably evident, and it is that the two governments have advanced their respective pretensions; that they do not agree, and that one or other of them must recede from the ground taken up. Will you do so? We doubt of it, under the presidency of General Jackson at least. We can still less believe in retraction on the part of our Ministry, whose respectability in the eyes of the country, now wide awake upon the question, may, whose very existence would be compromised by the slightest false step. The late public discussion has indeed created a good deal of irritation here, and we fear the same effect will be produced on your side by recent accounts from hence; the more so, that excitement was already prevailing when you last wrote. Our best hope, therefore, is that the matter may drag on unfruitfully but without collision, until you have another president with whom it may be more easy to come to an understanding."

"You say 'that perhaps a non-importation act may be passed.' Now we have no doubt that such a measure would be equivalent to an eventual, if not an immediate declaration of war."

#### BURLINGTON.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 8.

MR. CLAY'S LAND BILL.—On Tuesday, December 29, Mr. Clay, in accordance to previous notice, appeared in Senate and introduced a bill for the distribution of the avails arising from the sales of public lands. The bill proposes to distribute the proceeds that had accrued and were to accrue, in the years 1833, 34, 35, 36, 37, and conforms substantially to the bill which had been offered by him in 1832, and passed both Houses of Congress and which the President took the responsibility to veto. It provides in the first place, to allow 10 per cent. among the seven new States, in addition to the 5 per cent. already settled upon them by compact. After deducting this 15 per cent, then, the residue was to be distributed among the 24 States, according to the federal population.

The net amount arising from the sales of public lands in 1833, was \$3,967,000. In 1834, to 4,357,000. And in 1835, taking the three first quarters, with an estimate of the last, the amount would be 12,222,000. Making in the aggregate, a sum of \$21,470,000 for three years; and this, he proposed to distribute, and pay on the first of May, 1835.

So that deducting from 21,470,000 The proposed 15 per cent 2,612,000 There would remain \$18,458,000 for distribution amongst all the States of the Union.

Mr. Clay accompanied the introduction of this bill with a short speech, in which he recapitulated in few words the legislative history of the bill, and urged its passage with the ability and eloquence characteristic of a great statesman. Throwing aside all sectional and party feelings, he steps forward boldly, and advocates a measure the propriety and justice of which must be manifest to every unprejudiced mind. Under our present circumstances, with no national debt and a treasury burdened by an excessive revenue, we believe, a measure of such manifest importance cannot meet with any formidable opposition.

Mr. Calhoun introduced a bill the same day for the distribution of the surplus revenue. Let these two measures be adopted, and all the revenue not needed to defray the necessary expense of government be distributed among the people of the States for internal improvements, and the result will be that while executive patronage will be diminished and our elections prevented from being corrupted by revenue spoils, our nation will continue to thrive and prosper, and its people increase in happiness and wealth.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.—This subject is beginning to assume rather a serious aspect. Mr. Barton, our Charge d'Affaires, has actually demanded his passports and is now on his way home; and the French Minister at Washington has been recalled in consequence, and is making ready to depart. If Gen. Jackson wished his last Message to be understood by France as pacific, why did he require Mr. Barton to make a formal demand of the money before the Message arrived in France, while he knew that without some more explanation the money could not be paid? It is asserted as a fact by the National Intelligencer, that France, some time since, actually communicated to the President what explanation would be necessary in order to obtain the payment of the treaty, but the President neither made any reply to it or even communicated this fact to Congress, which if true, and we have no reason to doubt its correctness, it manifests a breach of trust unworthy the Chief Magistrate of our nation and which ought not to be passed over in silence. It appears evident the President is in favor of war, but we trust the good sense of Congress will lead them to thwart his designs. Though the French nation are making preparations for defending themselves, yet they are undoubtedly anxious for an amicable adjustment of the difficulties, and will not engage in war with the U. S. until necessity compels them. The individuals directly interested in the treaty with France ought not any longer to be deprived of their just due, therefore, it is our opinion that the debt should be assumed by the nation, and that an equivalent for the twenty-five millions of francs be placed at the disposition of the Treasury, to be divided at once, according to the awards made by the commissioners under the French treaty. By such a process, justice would be done to the long-suffering claimants; and, at the same time, the nation collectively, instead of individual citizens, would be constituted the creditor of France. Having thus interposed to prevent those who had just claims, from becoming the chief sufferers by a controversy common to all, the government would be in a

position to examine with calmness and to act with deliberate caution; and we believe that the controversy might soon be settled without either dishonoring our nation or shedding a drop of blood.

We give the following extracts from Paris papers, which will give our readers an idea of the state of feeling existing there on the subject:

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The *Messenger* says, "The Charge d'Affaires of the U. S. States of America having demanded his passports, received them yesterday morning at ten o'clock, and immediately after ordered preparations to be made for his departure on Saturday. All the papers of the Legation had before been sent off to the U. States, and persons well informed of the state of things say, that the period of the arrival of the vessel that is conveying them, will determine the tone of the President's Message at the opening of Congress. If these documents arrive in time, Gen. Jackson will throw out fire and flames against the French Government, whom it will accuse of the infraction of treaties, in the contrary case, he will merely announce to Congress that he is waiting for the answer to the note delivered by the orders to the Cabinet of the Tuilleries."

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The *Courier Francais* says that some citizens of the United States assure that the President cannot grant letters of marque without permission of Congress; and that, as to the issuing of a declaration of non-intercourse, this also lies with the Congress, not with the President. The Congress, it is fully expected, will show itself worthy of its mission, and there will be no more a proclamation of war made by it than a public adoption of a system of Jacksonism.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The *Temps* says:—"It is rumored that Lord Palmerston has offered the friendly mediation of England between France and America, and that his proposal has been taken into consideration by the council of Ministers, which has decided that Lord Granville should be requested to thank the British Cabinet for its obliging offer, but says that the Cabinet of France could not accept it. This decision, perhaps, accounts for the armament preparing at Brest."

PARIS, Nov. 14.—"We believe we are warranted in asserting," says the *National*, "that orders have been issued for getting out a naval division of 15 ships, which will be under the command of an Admiral and two Rear Admirals; and further, that the Budget for the Marine Department to be presented at the next session is now preparing upon the foot for a war establishment."

From *Galvani's Messenger*.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—We have been led into an error in announcing the departure of Mr. Barton, the American Charge d'Affaires. He is still in Paris. He has, however, for some time quitted the Hotel of the American Legation and no longer transacts business in an official capacity. Mr. Brent, the Council of the United States, now signs passports, and performs the routine of business.

PARIS, 19 Nov.—In a letter addressed to us by M. Levrard Deputé de La Creuse, this honorable citizen reiterates the circumstance which accompanied the discussion and adoption of the amendment of Gen. Valazé, in which his was incorporated. He deduces from the explanation which took place at that period, that it is not for the office of an individual, that France demands reparation, she expects it from the Congress and the Senate as well as from General Jackson.

These two bodies may disavow the former message of President Jackson, and the new message which he will present to them. Should they on the other hand sanction either the one or the other, should they approve of the silence of Gen. Jackson, should they approve the pretended justice of reprisals, will the American treaty still remain binding? Will the debate still exist loaded with interest?

Mr. Levrard answers these question in the negative. According to him, the condition patched to the contract did not if not complied with, merely suspend it; it is a positive condition, without which the treaty is nothing.

The first act of hostility—says the honorable deputy, in terminating the first cannon shot—should reduce to tatters, both the treaty and the law which regulates its execution.

The law was but the settlement of an uncertain debt, the basis of which was not fixed; it is a real treaty of alliance between two countries which national sympathies ought always to unite, a premium for the guarantee of the interests of commerce the full protection of which is always comparable with national honor.

France did not intend to throw off a debt if she owes one; by imposing a condition it was impossible to comply with, degrading to a great nation. Mr. Livingston was not sufficiently cool and collected when he then characterized it.

This condition has its basis in the principles of the law of nations; in them, candour should find no humiliation. Its non-execution will impose on us a duty. I proposed the amendment adopted, I declare that I shall think myself obliged, in the course of the next session and after receiving information of the acts of Congress, to take the initiatory steps to demand the abrogation of the law on the American treaty.—*Courier Francais*.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN FLORIDA.—Great activity and spirit are evinced in the assembling of volunteers to proceed against the Seminoles. By the Tallahassee Florida of the 12th, we perceive a portion of the 7th regiment, mounted volunteers, had left under Capt. Throop. A battalion under Captains Parish and Reed, were soon to set out, and Gen. McCall intends to raise 200 to 2500 men in the neighborhood of Tallahassee, to be commanded by Colonel Parkhill. The place of rendezvous is Hicktown, and the whole will be commanded by Gen. McCall. Among the volunteers is a fine company commanded by Capt. Harrison, and one of cavalry under Col. Pittman.

ITEMS.—Sixteen seamen belonging to the American ship Constitution, have been arrested and committed to prison at New York, for an attempt to revolt upon the high seas.—The joint Committee of the Legislature of S. Carolina have reported a series of resolutions responsive of Governor McDuffie's Message on abolitionism.—They come fully up to the Governor's views on that subject, and were adopted unanimously.—Col. Davy Crockett has gone to Texas. Some of the papers suggest that stock in the Shows and Menageries will depreciate in consequence.—The aggregate amount of tolls received since the opening of the N. York Canals in the spring, and the 7th Nov. is \$1,414,500, exceeding by \$320,000 the amount received during the same period last year.—In Rochester there are 21 flouring mills with 96 runs of stone. These mills consume daily 20,000 bushels of wheat, making 5000 barrels of flour.—Fourteen lives were lost by the sinking of the Steamboat Lady Franklin, on the Ohio river the 2d ult.—The Duke of Wellington has an income of \$240,000 per annum, for which he renders no important or material duty to the people of England, who pay it.—The established church in England and Wales have 10,968 places of worship. The dissenters 7,515, and the Roman Catholics 330.—One Mains Wasson was fined to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars, in Delaware County, Ohio, a short time since, in a suit brought by Miss Ruth D. McCoy for a breach of promise. This certainly is a pretty solid remedy for the heart ache.

Be careful how you make promises, and especially how you break them.—The Medical Lectures at the Vermont University, in this town, will commence on the 2d Wednesday of March, next, and will continue fourteen weeks without interruption.—Mr. Graham is now giving a course of lectures to the people of Boston, on "the Science of Human Life."—A State Convention of Indiana have unanimously nominated Wm. H. Harrison for President.

The life of Isaac Hill has just been published at Concord, N. H. It is said to contain 245 pages, 169 of which are devoted to the memoir of Mr. Hill, and 76 filled with extracts from various speeches read by Mr. Hill at divers times and sundry places. About a quarter part of the memoir is occupied with extracts from old N. H. Patriots. All this is to be had at the cheap price of 37½ cents. Mr. Hill's name occurs 995 times in the book.—The Convention, called to act upon the proposed amendments of the Constitution, assembled at Montpelier on Wednesday the 6th inst. A few days will determine whether we are to have a Senate or to endure 7 year more our present imperfect system of government.—Gov. Houston, who caused Mr. Stanley so severely a few years since, has been appointed General in Chief of the Texian forces.—James C. Torrell, member of Congress from Georgia, died recently of consumption at his residence.—The books of the Vt. Rail Road Co. were opened for subscriptions on the 7th inst. at Mr. Cottrill's, in Montpelier.—The family of La Fayette are said to be preparing the General's papers for publication.—Four men and a boy were drowned at Provincetown, on Cape Cod, recently by the upsetting of a boat.—Dr. Shattuck, of Boston, has presented to Dartmouth College an elegant Portrait of Daniel Webster.—It appears by the late census that Boston now contains 78,603 inhabitants.—Increase in 5 years, 17,211.—Mr. Clay is looked up to as the pacifier in the affairs with France, and without surrendering a particle of true national honor.—They have made a new omnibus at Montpelier that goes the whole figure.—The Watchman says that a party of thirty-six young Masters and Misses, took a pleasure ride to a neighboring town in a single sleigh.—An apparatus has recently been invented, called the Compound Heater, for warming apartments, offices, conservatories, &c. with ardent spirits.—By the late minutes it appears that the net increase of members in the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the United States is 13,723, making a total of 652,533. There are 4,500 travelling preachers.—It is reported that a duel was to take place between Mr. Wise of Virginia and Mr. Ex-Speaker Stevenson.

THE WAR AGAINST TEXAS. New Orleans, Dec. 15th. VICE VERSA.—One of General Melia's company arrived here yesterday by the Haleyon, from Tampico. He states that the ship in which Melia and his forces departed hence, was wrecked in the river near Tampico, but that being saved, they succeeded in obtaining possession of the fort as agreed upon. Yet when at night he made an attempt on the town itself, he was repulsed with the loss of several killed and 22 taken prisoners, when he and the remainder fled for refuge to Brazoria.

"Since writing the above, we acquired more minute details of the landing and attempt of Melia. It appears that the schr. Mary Ann, in which he had left New Orleans, had been towed into the river by a steamboat, and purposely stranded. Still, this did not prevent the men from landing, but as soon as Melia had become master of the fort, he resolved to become master of the town although his men were greatly

exhausted. At 5 P. M. he led them towards Tampico, where they arrived, perfect strangers, and guideless, about eleven; and without knowing well where to attack, they were exposed to the fire of the inhabitants, who finding an armed band, uninvited, gave them a warmer reception than anticipated. Our fellow-citizens stood their ground for a long time, till they found resistance ineffectual, for their gunner, a Mexican, had charged the cannon with ball first and powder after, and their general knew not how to act. Messrs Girod, Lambert, and Mercier succeeded in capturing and Spiking a field piece. Mr. Blanchard was killed, and Mr. Damousant taken prisoner.

The invaders having returned to the fort, remained there for nine days, when they embarked on board the Haleyon for Brazoria, whence they all, with the exception of a few that returned to this city, went to join the army of the Texans besieging San Antonio, where they will probably have greater success.—*Bee*.

France.—Political letter writers generally say, "if we have war with France, the responsibility will rest upon the President." That is precisely what he wants—what he is willing to encounter—and what he believes the people will sustain him in; but can he declare war?—is the question of war or peace in his hands?—if so, we have sunk lower as a nation than we would willingly believe. Our course is a plain one, and we must not declare war against us, and we must not adopt any hostile measures towards her. We repeat it, every thing will be amicably and satisfactorily adjusted after the retirement of Gen. Jackson, probably while he is still in office. *Star*.

The Queen of Portugal.—It appears from the following extract of a letter from Lisbon, published in a London paper, that it is not yet publicly known who is destined to be the husband of the Queen of Portugal, and that the speculations which have been current on the subject, if founded on any thing more than conjecture, are not fully authenticated.

Lisbon, Oct. 18.—The subject of the Queen's marriage continues as much a secret as ever. The general opinion of well informed persons is that negotiations are actually going on with King Leopold's nephew, and that the bridegroom and his father will come to Lisbon in December next. On the other hand, some go so far as to say that there is no particular alliance in contemplation at the present moment. Be it as it may, marry again she must; and though a husband must be found for her, the choice of the suitable one will be found a problem of no very easy solution unless it be really true that the Prince of Saxe Coburg has acceded to the proposals which it is said have been made to him. To two thirds of the small fry of German and Italian Princes, the interests of the party under whose banners they have ranged themselves form an inseparable barrier, as they likewise do to the greater ones. Difference of religion excludes many more, and motives of policy make the others shun each other out; so that altogether the selection of a person unobjectionable and unobjectionable to would be found a rather difficult matter.

"Hush a Baby."—On the second night after the conflagration, a couple of gentlemen observed a stout Irish woman making up Pearl street, near the corner of Wall with a large bundle under her cloak. When she saw the gentlemen looking at her, she immediately commenced singing— "Hush a baby—still a baby, Hush a baby by."

The gentlemen thinking that the poor baby was quite troublesome, offered also their aid to quiet its infant restlessness. "Oh bless your honor, she's asleep now." The gentlemen still persisted in having a peep at the blooming little cherub. She resisted—but it was no go. On opening the cloak, they found that the dear little creature, in the terror of the moment, had actually changed into an armful of the richest silk and satin goods, slightly burned at the ends. The affectionate mother was instantly secured.

Four rules for Composition.—Be certain first, that you mean something. Then be certain what it is that you do mean. Be certain, that what you say be worth saying; and then be certain that you have said it.

Love.—If you cannot inspire a woman with love for you, fill her above the brim with love to herself, and all that runs over is yours.

MARRIED. On Sabbath evening last by the Rev. J. K. CONVERSE, Mr. MOORE RUSSEL to Miss DELPHINE FISK, both of this town. In South Hero by Rev. Asa Loom Mr. Solon S. Clark to Miss Mary Ann Goodnow both of the former place.

FOR SALE. The Place known by the name of the Eldridge Place. It contains forty acres of good valuable land, has on it a large two story House, two good barns, a cow house, a corn house, and other out houses both necessary and convenient. This place is well calculated for a tavern stand, situated on the main road from Burlington to Williston and about two miles from the College. The locality and situation of the place, render it a desirable stand for any one who may wish to purchase. The terms shall be made known by calling on the subscriber, WILLIAM WHITE. Burlington, Jan. 8th, '36.

DISSOLUTION. THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of H. W. POTWIN & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual agreement.

Jan. 7. '36. H. W. POTWIN. N. B. All notes and accounts due the late firm will be adjusted at the old stand where the subscribers have commenced business under the firm of LATHROP & POTWIN.

GIDEON LATHROP. H. W. POTWIN. Save Your Single Tow. A quantity wanted immediately. By ABNEY WOOD & Co.

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#### COUNTING ROOM ALMANAC, FOR

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1836.							
January	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
February	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
March	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
April	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
May	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
June	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
July	31						
August							
September							
October							
November							
December							

#### Colchester Manufacturing Co.

THE Books will be open for subscription for the capital stock of this Company, at the house of Mr. John Howard in Burlington on Tuesday the 13th of Jan. next, and will continue open four days in succession from eleven o'clock until 3 o'clock, and thereafter until seven hundred and fifty shares shall be subscribed.

SAMUEL HICKOK, S. E. HOWARD, SIDNEY BARLOW, Committee. Burlington, Jan. 8th, '36.

WANTED 10,000 White Oak Staves. 5000 " Ash do. Apply to, HICKOK & CATLIN.

GROUND PLASTER. 40 Tons, which will be sold as low packed in Sound Barrels, as can be purchased of our neighbors in bulk, no charge for Casks.

Jan. 7. HICKOK & CATLIN. CLOVER SEED. 3000 lbs Clover Seed for sale by HICKOK & CATLIN.

For Sale. 2 or 3 Single Sleighs, by MORSE & LOWRY. Painters of Sleighs, &c. C. St. Jan. 7.

Cash! Cash! WE wish you; if you owe us, to call & settle immediately. We want Money and must have it.

PANGBORN & BRINSMID. JANUARY 7. ATKINSON'S DEPILATORY for removing hair from the face, neck and arms of Ladies, without injury to the skin. Atkinson's Curling Fluid, which will keep the hair in curl whilst dancing or in damp weather. Imperial Dye for changing hair to brown or black. Oils and other preparations, to make the hair grow on bald heads; to produce eye brows and whiskers. Milk of Roses for removing freckles and tan, and to prevent the face from being rough. For sale at the Variety Shop, by PANGBORN & BRINSMID.

TORRENT A Pw. pleasantly Situated in the Episcopal Church, Enq. of H. W. Potwin & Co.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber, having purchased the Entire Stock of Goods belonging to late firm of HALL & STEARNS, will continue the Business in all its branches, at the former Store, where he solicits the Patronage of former Customers, and Purchasers Generally. Please call and examine. PETER HALL. Church St. Jan. 6, 1836.

NOV. 1. A Pearl, Topaz, Emerald, Amethyst, Cornelian, Gold and other fine PINS, BROOCHES and RINGS, just received at the Variety Shop. PANGBORN & BRINSMID.